disloyal liberation, which would only be the prelude of an inevitable and remans disturbance of all fortunes and situations."

So much for the stability of the present properly system of France, which M. De Tocqueville calls democratic. The Socialistic tendencies of France are here foreshadowed, and unless economy come to the nid of a Government wasting its best means and blood on armies, navies and foreign possessions, an explosion must be looked for.

FOLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Among the most voluminous and pretentious forms of French literature is Political Economy. The poms of Guillaumin & Co., 14 Rue Richelieu, are conomists are remarkable for their industry, but not

sholly devoted to this branch. Mr justice, French economists are remarkable for their industry, but not by their originality. A writer recently deceased, M. Bastiot, made a sensation by his Harmonics Economiques—a literary piracy. H. C. Carey, more than matten years ago, published in Philadelphia his Principles of Political Economy. In this work, the most remarkable that has appeared since the time of Adam Smith, he crushed the universally received Ricardo-Maculloh doctrine on Rent, which asserts that the proportion of the laborar compared to the capitalist must decrease, and Mr. Carey showed that where was was not a disturbing cause, the reverse was the case, and hence that there is necessarily-a constant and constantly increasing tendency to political and social equality with the increase of population. To the European economists this was as great a revelation in their science as that of Newton in gravitation, by his discovery, to the natural philosophers of his day. And to nine Americans out of tensho speak empirically, it may be said, with the respect, that all the eloquence about over crowded countries and the increase of pauperism simply by neans of population, has been demonstrated by Mr. Carey sensitically to be utterly faise and groundless. These real harmonies discovered by Mr. Carey, Mr. Bastiot took hold of, and altering the language and adopting the collateral facts as his own, he paraded men before Europe as his own. He has been properly exposed by Mr. Carey, in two able communications which have appeared in the Journal des Economistics of Paris, although the cilitors blink, playing solomon on the occasion. Mr. Carey's exposure jound Mr. Bastiot at Rome, whither he went to die considering the discussion going on in New-York matitive to wages, the following remarks of Mr. Carey, in his exposure of Mr. Bastiot, are of great inserts:

"Far from finding in the work of M. Say the

"Par from finding in the work of M. Say (the French Economist) an evidence of a harmony between the different interests of society, it is precisely where I would go to seek for the truth of the absurd doctrines of the Red Republicans and of your Commonists, which Mr. Bastiot compais in his work. The base of all political economy has its foundation in the law of the occupation of the soil, and when it is asserted that the demand of Rent is made by virtue of an exercise of power, or sanctioned by an exercise of force, so as to assure a more equitable distribution of the products of the great machine given to man for his use, the doctrines of Mr. Say are fatal to the security of property, and consequently, directly opposed to a harmony of interests.

terests.

"The first who tried to prove the existence of a lim of distribution was Mr. Ricardo, who taught that in the first phases of society the most fertile soils gere alone cultivated, and that then labor was paid Tere alone cultivated, and that then labor was paid a great abundance of products, while the propriet of the soil received lattle or no rent. However, with the growth of population be supposes that the secessity of having recourse to soils less fertile, which produce less, and that each step made in that direction increases the power to require rent, which arguents in the inverse ratio of the production of labor, the proprietor taking a proportion always increasing of this diminishing product, and leaving othing to the laborer only a decreasing proportion, with a rapid tendency to inequality of condition—the ich becoming richer and richer each day, and the poor poorer, as the population increases more and

wore "Mr. Malthus had previously published his famous Law of Papulation, according to which food cannot increase but arithmetically, while population increases geometrically. The necessary consequence of this law is an always increasing difficulty in obtaining food. This was considered to be clearly set forth by Mr. Ricardo in his Theory of Real, and from that time to this have been attributed almost all the evils of society to the surplus population, arising from "a constantly ancreasing sterifity" of lamis necessarily brought into culture. Mr. Mil, one of the pupils of this school, was so deeply imbued with this idea, that he asserted, with the increase of the masses wages would be so reduced that a part of the population would regularly die of want."

wages would be so reduced that a part of the population would regularly die of want."

We find a natural law, which forbids under pain of death the gratification of the natural desire of procreating. Charity toward the poor is forbidden, because it encourages the increase of the masses. War is considered as one of the means of keeping the population within the means of subsistence. The proprietor should love peace, because it tends to facilitate the increase of the masses, and, as a consequence to augment the vature of his monopoly of the soil. The tenant should become a partisan of consequence to augment the value of his monopoly of the soil. The tenant should become a partisan of war, followed by pestilence, because by their action the masses diminishing, they can then retain the greatest proportion of the fruits of their labor. The capitalist should desire the increase of the population, because it would diminish the rate of salaries, which he workman should offer my cays for famine.

while the workman should offer up vows for famine and pestilence, to decimate masses and raise wages. Work could not be bettered but at the expense of capital, and capital could not grow but at the expense of work.

"Such a system was but a mass of discordant elements, tending to the destruction of the security of property and the repose of society. However, it was recommended by its plantsbility, and finally it was adopted by the politico-economical school of Great Britain, whither it was spread on the Continent, and passed to the United States."

This extract is translated from Mr. H. C. Cary's communication to the Paris Journal de Economists exposure Mr. Bastiot's plagfarisms. Not to be prolix.

communication to the Paris Journal de Communication and Responsing Mr. Bustiot's plagiarisms. Not to be profix, let me state, that Mr. Carcy was the first to show that Malthus and Ricardo were wrong—to show it beignifically. He proves that fool and wages increase in time of peace faster than population, and that the quality of soils brought into cultivation is constantly improving.

Mr. Carcy's discoveries are absolutely necessary have Conversional who desires to understand how

Mr. Carey's discoveries are absolutely necessary to any Congressman who desires to understand how to establish profitable foreign relations, and secure the most rapid national presperity. His works, as plunched by Bastiot, have been loudly praised in France—they are taught in the universities of Norway and in Virginia—so that I think there is a good time coming. Fourier and Considerant both err in supposing the English economical authorities correct under the present system. present system.

SPANISH DANCERS. To the number of 30, are at the Gymnase Theater -Their national style of dancing is immutable. The principal female dancer performs the coquette to adbiration; it is a different style from Elisler-not so etherial, but still a bit of perfection in its way.-Nothing ever exhibited out of Spain conveys the rich peculiarities of that curious and gifted people as the poetical dance in question. It brings up the life of joetical dance in question. It brings up the life of Gil Blas-ball-fights—fan eloquence—or what you will relating to Spain, thirty pair of castenets keep-ing time to the expressive measure.

TWO SUICIDES.

By leaps from the Arch of Traumph and the Column of Napoleon have taken place. These monuments are over 150 feet high From this frightful elevation the poor life-weary wretches jumped the same week-The self-immolated victim who jumped from the Column was crushed in a manner that was terrible The passers-by were numerous, and it would have been a simple operation to have come down upon one of them. An excellent joke, said an English foxhunter at our table d'hote at breakfast; I was, said he, just descending the dark stone cork screw stair of that Column, when I heard a lot of people coming up. They were near the top; I cried out, descend up. They were near the top; I cried out, descend quickly, the fools obeyed; there were eighteen of them, who had to climb up again all for nothing.

Colored Population of Jamaica, L. I. Janaica, Saturday, June 19.

To the Editors of the New-York Tribune : I have read with interest the communications recently published in The Tribune relating to the black people of this place; and, as all three of the articles are calculated to do injustice to the village and its colored population, I desire to enter the lists for the purpose of correcting a few errors therein contained and giving your readers a better idea of the condition of that much-abused portion of our

First. Both "A." and "A Trustee" are mistaken with regard to the projects for ameliorating the conttion of the colored people. No well supported efort has ever been made for their improvement. Priate individuals have, it is true, from time to time ndeavored to educate some of the colored children, at they have received little or no assistance. The lergyman spoken of by "Trustee," received neither ympathy nor aid in his labors; and, however untirbis personal exertion, or enthusiastic his attacho the cause, it is hardly to be supposed that a see person would be able to undo what it had take a half century of neglect to accomplish. The combination of individuals gave up their school before they could reasonably expect to see any good effects arising from it. It is true they (the colored children) are admitted into the Sunday Schools, but so that are made to induce them to attend, and it is but to be supposed that they go where they know just what kind of welcome to expect.

Seems: It is admitted that the parents of colored children are advised not to send them to school—thing from those who have the power to exclude the control of the colored colored that the set of the colored colored that the set of the colored colored that the set of the colored colored colored that the colored colored that the colored colored colored that the colored colored colored colored colored that the colored co person would be able to undo what it had

as your correspondents represent, not one quarter of them are the "idle," "drunken" slaves to their appetites and passions they describe, and even those have much to plead in extenuation of their conduct. Born amid poverty and vice, they grow up surrounded by its corrupting influence, and, far removed from all that would tend to counteract its evil work, they engender those passions and appetites which effect their ruin. Unlamented and uncared for, they sink into an easy grave, without one effort being sink into an easy grave, without one effort being their liberty for all the "comforts and luxuries".

Southern bondage. Very respectfully. Vericas

SAN FRANCISCO.

Steaming in the Pacific—A Picture of the Fire

-Extent of the Conflagration—Incidents,&c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ON BOARD STEAMER NEW-ORLEANS.

Harbor of Acapulco, May 26, 1851.

The Steamer New-Orleans with over three hundred passengers and all well, arrived is this start of us and reached here on Saturday

Had not our coal been of the poorest sort, we should also have been here two days sooner; cisco, on the night of the 3d inst. Should Mr. P. he so fortunate as to meet a Steamer at Vera

thousands who, a few days since, were secure in the possession of uncounted wealth, are to-day bankrupt. The scence as viewed from the hills back of the burning town, or from the wasts of the shipping in front, was grand beyond conception. A strong gale was blowing from the north-west, at the time the flames harst out on the north-sade of Portsmouth square, and by the time the fire had traveled as far south as Bush, and Pine-sis, the wind hauled to the South-west, driving the consuming blast eastward to the wharves, and southward down to Clark's point, sweeping everything before its to Clark's point, sweeping everything before its consuming breath. The almost superhuman efforts of the firemen were of no avail in arresting the progress of the fire, and by half past two o'clock Sunday morning the whole city seemed doomed to destruction; for a distance of The streets of Benicia, 60 miles distant, were illuminated to noon-day brightness, and vessels even a greater distance at sea saw the light

The thought of saving property was forgotten in the all absorbing idea of self-preservation, torgotting their most valuable goods which had been thrown into the streets only to be conescape from their own dwellings, and their cal-cined bones were mingled with them as they fell. Six persons perished in Tauffe & McCabill's iron store alone; they were Capt. Welsh, Edward McCabill and four others— James King, of Baltimore, was badly burned, but his houses escaped, Wells was also con-siderably burned in his efforts to save his build-

While a resolute and manly energy nerved the hearts of many to withstand the invading flames, others gave themselves up to despair. One person who is said to have experienced a ssion of heavy losses, on seeing th again approaching the house in which was his all of this world's goods, coolly invited his wife to walk out and see the fire; when they had passed into the street, in a moment of mad phrenzy he drew a revolver and shot her through the head, and then instantly ended his own life with another shot. The hoarse shouts of firemen-the roar and crackling of flames-the crash of falling houses mingled dreadfully with the low mean of distress and despair, while momentary explosions of gun powder shook the adjacent hills, and seemed like minute gons over the tuneral of a departed city. The strong wind carried a deluge of burning brands out into harbor, which set several vessels on fire in their sails and rigging, and the greatest watch-fulness and exertion only saved the entire fleet from destruction, as they were too compact to have been separated and moved

As the fire approached the wharves the large warehouses threw immense quantities of merchandise into the water to save it from the fire What was not consumed was thus spoiled or carried off by thieves who thronged the shores

After working until exhausted, I repaired to v hotel on Central Wharf and in an hour had everything carefully packed and put into a lighter; by this time the whole lower tier was on fire, and the whari also. Getting all my house-hold into the ark, I cut adrift amidst a whirland of blazing brands which set the loose bed-ng on fire several times, and dropped out into the bay; here we lay until morning, spectators of the grandest conflagration since the burning of Moscow. As the sun arose and shed its jurid light through the drifting clouds of smoke still lingering over the place, a rare scene of devastation was presented to the eye of the be-holder. There stood the naked hills with their whole outline from right to left and from summit to base developed to the eye, the stately edifices that once intervened had disappeared, and while gazing upon the few seared and tottering walls that here and there lifted their irregular shapes above the wilderness of smouldering required an effort of the imagination to conjure up the beautiful city that had disappeared in a night; a stillness unwonted even on the Sabbath reigned-it was the silence of desolation and despair. Crowds wandered here and there viewing the rums, or searching vainly for lost valuables the runs, or searching vainly for lost valuables; few spoke, but the countenance uttered plainer than language could express what was passing in the mind. Thousands who perhaps as yet had never passed a thoughtful Sabbath stood almost appalled at the wide-spead destruction around them and read an impressive sermon upon the uncertainty of all worldly good.

The final estimate of the losses are reckoned

The final estimate of the losses are reckoned \$15,000,000, in other words it will take that amount to restore the city to its former position and pay for merchandise destroyed. City scrip is now considered of no account, though a few

capitalists are buying it up at 30 a 40 per cent.

The new Whig Mayor, C. J. Brenham is very popular, and he has undertaken the onerous task before him in a manner to inspire all hearts with

energy and hope.

For the present there is no need of shipments from the Atlantic side, as a large supply of most articles still realism. We passed, yesterday, P. M. a hundred and fifty miles up the coast and exchanged signals with the *Isthmus*, and this morning also massed the *Gold Hunter*, outside morning also passed the Gold Hunter, outside this harbor, bound up, with a large number of passengers. I remain homeward bound.

Yery truly, &c. E. Satta

THE NEW DRESS. Mrs. Gove Nichols's Lecture.

OnThursday evening, at HopeChapel, Mrs.

Gove Nichols delivered a lecture upon the new costume. The audience was not large (about two hundred persons,) and there were three present who rotees of the Bloomer fashion-one the lee-

like essential. Let there be no di-reated and God-united elements. are a favored people—a nation that stands alone the Earth. We owe a debt of gratitude for all our goods too large for many lives to pay. "Tis ours as a

To feel the peace of self-contentment's lot,

To but all sympathies and outrage none.
To live as if to live and lore were our.
I do not ask that a reform in dress be adopted from I do not ask that a reform in dress be adopted from eartice, at the bidding of some Parisian mode-money. I should be sad that a good fashion should be thus adopted, for it would be idly taken and as adiplied. We should change for a reasen, and then not servicely copy one another. The fashion of our clothes should be in harmony with the laws of health, consistent with enhobing and sustaining industry, and as graceful and beautiful as the taste and genius of the wearer can devise. The garments of a woman of true laste should be an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. Her dress should be one of many Life poems created by Genius for a constant joy to all.

cue of many Life poems created by Genius for a constant joy to all.

If woman were reared in health with an attractive and sustaining industry, the curse of impurity would be barished from the earth—women would be baptised into the Liberty of Heavenly Love, and this love would be the gate of Heaven to man.

People who are called men tell us that we must not wear a dress consistent with health, the dress of innocent childhood, the dress devised by wise, working women of true modesty and stainless purity, because our outcast sisters wear it. These poor fallen ones wear clothing. Is that a reason for its disuse. They have trailed the cossiliest sikes through our streets, but no word of warning came to us then. We might follow them in an evil fashion and it was very proper. But our nice moralists have suddenly grown our nice moralists have suddenly grown The truth is, bad and foolish men want to

Troth crushed to earth will rue again : The eternal years of God are hers.

What we want for woman is true freedom.

What we want for woman is true freedom. We must come to have a conscience with regard to health and increasing our usefulness. S.n. is not a vague intangibility. It is the hurful act or state from which wisdom teaches us to escape.

It is no meaningless exhortation that of the apostle who says: "Whether ye ear or drink," &c. All the acts of our lives should be devotional. The atonement of days and times will seem of less and less moment, as all time becomes holy time, and all our lives consecrated to the highest use.

In a true reform in dress, no one is expected servilely to copy another. We do not escape from one slavery to take upon us the bond of another. We claim treedom to wear long or short clothes as we deem them best suited to our taste or comfort. The long robe seems suitable for the aged, the dignified, the feeble and sick, at seasons when motion is not required. For the drawing-room, where a reposeful converse is the only exercise wished-for, these robes will doubtless be retained. For a do-notking arisent of the property of the prepared and other countries, and for converse is the only exercise wished for, these roces will doubtless be retained. For a do-notking aristocracy, as in England and other countries, and for those among us, who wish to be distinguished as the drones of society, and who have asthetic objections against being confounded with the working bees, the

against being confounded with the working bees, the long robes are especially suitable.

The women of America have been rather slow in making their Declaration of Independence. But it is made at last. Change has become an imperative duty to us. A sacred principle is involved in this change. The enlightened conscience of woman is to be trusted. We can know no failure in this effort for freedom. Women have been more than once martyrs for principle, but the martyr age is past.—Men and women are united in this work, and it may be considered accomplished.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The President at Richmond. Richmonn, Thursday, June 26.

The President and sume arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, and met with a warm reception. A public dinner has been tendered them to-morrow.

Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington Friday, June 27.

The Postmaster General having resembled the order of Cave Johnson in 1845 allowing Postmasters certain extra commissions, and the 6th Auditors having rejected certain claims therefor, an appeal was taken to Controller Whittlesey in the case of James Graham, late a Postmaster in Ohio, who yesteptay dended in favor of the allowance, and ordered payment of the commissions chaimed.

Gen. Walter Jones, commanding the militia of the District, invites the cutzers soldiery of the County to

MAINE. - The Bangor Whig says "there

MARYLAND.—The Frederick Examiner says: "Our harvest has fairly set in. The wheat and rive crops are very good, well filled, in excellent order, without blight or injury in any respect. Hands are much sought after, and the general complaint is the want of laborers. Verily, the harvest is ready and the laborers few."

THE QUEEN IN THE GLASS PALACE.—The

Albany Errang Journal publishes the following to the Great Exhibition:

But the recess scene transpired last Monday. The Queen has commenced going through the Exhibition for the purpose of ascertaining from the exhibitors any particulars she may desire to know. She commenced on Monday with a certain number in the English department, who were notified to meet her Majesty. They did so, and she passed along familiarly examining the articles, and making such inquiries as she desired, and on accosting one of the exhibitors, a shout, hearty beef-cater, he was so much excited that he familed away? It would take considerable of a woman, I "reckem," to make a Yankee excited that he familed away. It would take considerable of a woman, I "recken," to make a Yankee faint away—he might be "skered, like," but I think Jonathan would keep on he "rediers.

When the Queen passed through our division, she requested information in regard to several articles—the Grain-Reaper, the American [Troy] Company's Chairk, Indian Corn, &c. I answered her questions, and went on talking much as I would to any respect.

the Grain-Reaper, the American (Trox) Company's Chairs, Indian Corn, &c. I answered her questions, and went on talking sinch as I would to any respectable lady in our country with all proper deforence, of cotree, to the Queen and Prince Abert—and the astonishment departed in the faces of the John Bulls about, was truly farcical. But such is the force of custom and education, that these people from the highest to the lowest, will walk backwards, "crubfashion," as Punch says, and in some instances, be frightened out of their wits, when her Majesty appears. I have no doubt that it would be far more agreeable, if the people would treat her with pointeness, but now she is annoyed, when she appears, by ess. but now she is annoyed, when she appears, by throng pressing around her, requiring continually a ody-guard to keep the way clear, so that she can

Trial of Gen. Talcott.

A Military Court Martial convened at Washington on the 23d ult. for the trial of Brevet Brig. Gen. Talcott. Colonel and Chief of Bureau of Ordnance. The charges against Gen. T. are as fol-

lows

Charge first is for violation of the 132d article of ordinance regulations, which directs that no contract for ordinance sores or supplies shall be made by any efficer or agent of the corps, without special authority of the Colonel of Ordinance, sanctioned by the Secretary of War. The alleged violation is specified to have been by an order of the Colonel of Ordinance himsed, without the sanction of the Secretary, to Col. Huger, authorizing him to procure, by open purchase, shot and shells to a remarkable extent, for the use of Fort Monroe, in pursuance of which authority Gol. Huger gave an order for 500 tens of shot and shells to Dr. E. Carmichael, which Carmichael assigned to the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, for the consideration of \$6,500 paid him, and which order or contract, it is charged, Gen. Talcott afterward approved.

Charge second is for disobedience of orders and instructions of the Secretary of War, in relation to a contract, viz. the contract above alluded to, which it is alleged the Secretary had previously refused to give to Carmichael.

Charge third is for conduct unbecoming an officer and a genitleman—the specifications alleging various false statements and reports to the Secretary, to the

Charge third is for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—the specifications alleging various false statements and reports to the Secretary, to the effect that no such contract existed.

To these Gen. T. pleaded not guilty.
On Tuesday, the 24th, Capt. Maynadier and the Secretary of War were examined as witnesses at considerable length.
On Wednesday, 25th, the proceedings were as follows.

follows

Brigadier General Clarke appeared, but the Court having commenced its proceedings without him, he was not qualified as a member.

Secretary Contail's cross-examination by the counsel of the accused. Mr. Carlisle, was resumed, and continued for two hours.

Capt. Maynadier was also reexamined.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Huger was examined at length in relation to the contract with Dr. Carmichael.

The examination was not concluded when the hour of adjournment (3 P.M.) arrived.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST .- Judge MULLANrat of St. Louis, lately deceased, left by will, one-hind of his immense estate to the City of St. Louis in vivat for the benefit of foreign Emigrants propos-ing to settle in the West. Judge M.'s estate is sup-posed to be worth about \$600,000. LABOR MOVEMENTS.

New-York City Industrial Congress.

New-York City Industrial Congress.

SECOND YEAR... 4TH SESSION.

SUPREME COURT ROOM, NEW CITY HALL, !

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 24, 1831... !

The Congress came to order. K. Arthur Bailey. President, in the Char, and the Secretary, Henry A. Guild, called the rell of officers and, on motion, read the proceedings of the last session.

NEW DELEGATES.—Mf. Gabriel Jacobs, delegate from the Segar Makers' Mutual Protective Union of this city, presented his crelentials and was admitted. Resolutions.—On motion of Mr. Willis, duly seconded, the President was authorized to additional members to the Corresponding Committee of the Congress, whereupon John F. Cieveland and J. A. Heath were added to the same.

On motion of the same—An Executive Committee to carry out the objects of the Industrial Reformers was

Charles Garman.

L-Bun Piece, J. E. Bowen, Michael Renn.

-Wm. Rotse, J. Farren, Alba Hones well.

L-Wm. J. Young, H. J. Crate, Engene H. Sanborn, J. H. Kesser, Wm. Arbuthnot, D. G. Crois, Francis Andrews.

Windt
Englift Word - Patrick Dillon, John A. Handschuch,
Lewis W. Ryckman,
Arath Word - Abraham Starres, Johan A. Magagnes,
David Marsh, John Stevens, Frances M. Smith,
Tenih Word - Mr. Fritz, John Commerford, David Pear-

ceth Word-Erbert S. Mannaing, Daniel Willis, W. Sesman, John B. Brennan, Mr. Mergan, Cita Word-Mulliam Haddock, ricenth Word-Isane Religen Gilbert C. Deans, Alex,

ricesth Word.—A. G. Rudolph, John O'Conner, ins I. Stort, Wor T. Williams enth Word.—James Maxwell, Abraham C. Depew, a Word.-Ica B. Davis, F. J. Ottacson, Patrick

-E. H. Rogers, Charles A. Guinand, George

George B. Clark, old-rept.—Strian N. Hamilton, John H. Tebitt, T. R. V. D'Gunon, D. Rhands, "John L. Kingsier, Wm. H. Perry, Try.—John H. Voorbeer, and others.

Free Risk Device Course Managemer.

Lygert, N.J. - George H. Evans.

Mr. J. L. Kingsley called for a Central Commuttee, acceded to the should be to call together the Execute Commuttee, and for other purposes, and the Present appointed the following gentilenens as such ammittee Messers, J. L. Kingsley, W. J. Young, A. Smith, J. A. Heath and J. A. Magagnos.

A. Committee was here called for to take into con-

of laws for the collection of debt, was now called for and and upon the table as the first business in order for the next Session. When, upon motion, the Congress adjudged to Tuesday evening next. WM. J. YOUNG, Rep. Ind. Cong.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

AN EXALTED PROFESSION. -Mr. John

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT .- Princeton. June 25, 1851.—The annual Commencement of Prince ton College has been held this day. Yesterday Hon. Abraham Venable of North Carolina delivered the

Abraham Vennble of North Carolina delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies and a numerous audience. The number of students of the Senior Class who have graduated to-day is afty-two. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on thirty seven alumn of the College.

The homorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz. Hon Joseph F. Bardolph, and Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Joseph Allison, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Messrs James Rhonds and Francis A. Bregy, Professors in the High School of Philadelphia.

The homorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. Joseph Henry, Lumpkin of Georgia, and the homorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Lyman H. Atwater of Fairfield, Connecticut. Rev. Samuel Beach Jones of Bridgeton. New Jersey, and Rev. William S. White of Lexington, Virginia. The exercises were closed with prayer, and the benealiction by Rev. Dr. Me-Dowell of Philadelphia. [Cor. Phil. North Am. Dreadful. Affair.—A. brief paragraph DREADFUL AFFAIR .- A brief paragraph

DREADFUL AFFAIR.—A brief paragraph has been published, stating that Mrs. Annable and her two children, at Groton, in New Hampshire, not in this State, as before stated, were recently burned to death. We find further particulars in the Merideta Bradge Democrat, which states that on Friday morning last, Mr. Annable, having procured a quantity of gum and turpentine to manufacture into varies, put the articles in a kettle on the stove to heat, and went to the barn for the purpose of milking. Upon coming in again, he observed the turpentine smoking, and attempted to take it from the stove, but the heat was so intense that he was obliged to let it drop, when it took fire and flashed all about the room, and, as is also stated, into the adjoining room. In this room was his write, who had just risen, and two children, in their night clothes. They immediately rushed out to learn what was the matter, and all three were so severely burnt that they died in a short time. The mother threw one of the burning children out of the window, the other one crept under the bed, but the bed clothes took fire, and the bed itself was consumed. They were so much burned that their singer nails dropped off. The man, being dressed in woolen clothes, was not much injured.

Horeup Poisoning Case.—Rev. J. M.

HORRID POISONING CASE,-Rev. J. M. Horsed Possoning Case.—Rev. J. M. Mathes writes from Gosport, la. giving an account of an attempt by a woman to poison a family. The facts are as follows. Mr. Richard Trent has his second wife, he had three boys by his first wife, and some three by his last. His first mother-in-law was much opposed to his second marriage, and has been his enemy ever since. On last Saturday week his wife made a woot-picking, and invited all the neighbor women, and two of Mr. Mathea's sisters, Kitty and Eliza, went with the rest. In the mean time, his first mother-in-law, old Mrs. Chark, had procured arsenic, and induced the oldest boy to put it into the flour, for the avowed purpose of killing his father, step-inother and her children, telling him that in that case he and his two brothers would inherit the farm and all the property. The poison was, perhaps, put in the flour the evening before, and the whole company ate of the bread, and were badly poisoned to the number of 31 or 32. None have ded at our latest date, yet several were not expected to recover. It was expected that Kitty (Elder M.'s sister) would not survive many days. Old Mrs. Clark is in custody. THE LATE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN

THE LATE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CHICAGO.—The arrival of the weekhes formish a regular and full marraine of the proceedings. The Commissioner discharged the prisoner on the ground that the record from Missouri did not agree with the identity of the alleged fugitive. This is the only point on which a decision could be made adverse to the claimant, according to the late. A resident of Missouri may procure a personal description of a critizen of Illinois, without regard to color-make affidavit that the person described is his slave, have such affidavit filed of record in a Missouri court, and a certified copy of such recorded affidavit delivered to a Commissioner in this State, such Commissioner must issue his warrant for the arrest of the person so described, and if his identity agrees with the description, he must be delivered over, and taken by the Marshai to the residence of the claimant in Missouri, at the expense of the United States. Such is the enormity of the law, or system for legalizing kidnapping. The originators of this affair must have been bungiers, or they would not have lost their game. (Princeton (III) Adv., June 4.

The Egalitaires.—This is the title of a French colony which is being organized in Tazewell county, Va. The following account is given of them by the Winchester Virginism—and a marvelous one it is, especially that part which treats of their financial expectations:

"They are to the present age what the Huguenots were to the Catholics in the time of the Inquistion what the Catholics were to the Jewish Hierarchy; what in their turn the Jews were to the heathen.

"The Egalitaires occupy themselves with the practical aione. They pay, jointly and individually, attention to the useful sciences—such as Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Physics, and Chemistry. Their colony will embrace not less than three thousand families in a vesi. After paying all expenses, they will add to the productive circulation no less than \$96,650,000 per year.

The Egalitaires support no useless profession, beir products are in common, their expenses are common, they live in common. Their fundamentarian in the products are in common. Their fundamentarian in the principle is equality in labor and in moone, hey now desire a toan of \$100,000, divided into .000 shares. Each share of \$5 pill realize a return over \$1,550 between 1833 and 1856. ENGLISH RAILROADS .- An analysis of the

received per mile per week. These returns include the Irish and Scotch lines, but for the English lines alone, the comparison is much more favorable. The comparison of the year's aggregate traffe up to this date continues very good. The Raibony Times esti-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BELFACT, Mr. — We are indebted to the Beifast State Signal for a slip, giving an account of a very destructive fire which occurred in that town on Thesday night, destroying the large foundry buildings at the foot of Main-St., and two or three adjoining buildings. The foundry building was one of the most spacious structures in the town, and with the machinery it contained, was valued at over \$20,000. Messrs, Henry Ames and Silas M. Fuller, who occupied a portion of the building, suffered severe loss—the former to the amount of \$1,500, and the latter \$1,000 Joseph Dennett, Jr., sail-maker, also lost a considerable amount. The dwelling house consumed belonged to Mr. Samuel Sweesfer, and was uninsured. Loss \$600. Neither of the buildings nor any portion of their contents were insured, and the loss falls heavily upon some of the most industrious mechanics in the town.

Language Meeting—The Strake.—At.

Larorers' Meeting—The Strike.—At an adjourned meeting of the laborers on strike, held on Monday evening, the Committee of Conference appointed at the previous meeting, reported that, after an interview with the contractors at the office of Ald. Eggloston, it was agreed that the laborers should receive for the hours work, seven stallags; and all who choose to work invite hours per day should receive one dallar. The committee deeming this a fair compromise, accepted it. Upon these terms the men will commence work on Wednesday morning Mr Kilbourn addressed the meeting in a sound argumentative, sensible speech, on the consequences of "strikes" in general, and earnestly recomminded the laborers to pursue the same peaceable, steady, orderly course of conduct, which marked the present "turn-out." (Albany Atlas.

Flax Culture.—A Committee of the LABORERS' MEETING-THE STRIKE .- At

FLAX CULTURE.—A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to procure intermediate concerning the Culture of Flax and the probability of its substitution for cotton in the manufacture of cheap fabrics, report that there is no doubt that the plant can be raised abundantly in every State in the 1 mon under propertillage, without exhausting the soil, and that it is left reasonable to conclude, from recent developing at that Flax may soon be adopted to a consideration of the class of fabrics reserved to. It is affirmed that not less than 46,000 acres fland in the State of New-York were sown with tax in 1840.

Every S.C. Manual, A. Jackstein, S.C. FLAX CULTURE.-A Committee of the

Fire in Campen.—A destructive fire occurred in Camden, last night. It commenced in the frame stable of Mr. Sterer, Mulford's alley, below second-st, which together with a frame stable, occupied by Mr. Wooiston, Mr. Bates's blacksmith shop, and the office of the Camden Democrat, were entirely destroyed. Several other small buildings were more or less damaged. The materials of the Democratic were saved, with the exception of the press. The fire was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary. A firenan, named Wm. Hale, had his arm broken.

Francespain. Sent. American, 27th.

Sad Accident.—A sad accident occurred at Rock Hall, Kent county, vesterday morning. It app. are that a namber of children were playing "soldiers," when they invited a young lady named Hester Downing, to join them, she did so, and taking up a gun which was not known to be loaded, she playfully levelled it at first one, and then another, when, unfortunately the gun was discharged, and the entire contents entered the shoulder and side of a little boy atout five years old, son of John Joiner, of Baltimore, silling him instantly.

Version Medical College.—The Anniversary of this Institution of curred on the 18th inst. The exercises of the occasion, were held in the Epis-FIRE IN CAMDEN .- A destructive fire oc-

VERMONT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Anniversary of this Institution occurred on the 18th inst.
The exercises of the occusion, were held in the Episcopal Church at Woodstock. An address was delivered by Dr. Worcester, of Thetford, and degrees
were conferred by the President, Dr. B. R. Palmer.
The graduating class number twenty-four. The class
attending the course of lectures just closed, numbered
101. The Institution has an able board of instructurs, and is ad to be in a fourning condition.

Processes were a President of the Processes.

PROSCRIPTION OF FREEMEN.-The last Ashburo' (N.C.) Heraid says. "We learn, from a reliable source, that Adam Crooks, of Abolition noto-riety, was committed to Montgomery jail on Sanday last, the was urged to leave the State, and upon resal, was committed. (Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, June 21.

SOUTHERN METHODISM .- An edition of the Methodist "Book of Discipline" has been published, with the tenth section expunged. The last General Conference declared the section mult, but refused to take any further action on the subject. The amended edition has been put forth by the South Carolina Conference. (Due West (S. C.) Miscellafty.

LOUISIANA.—The N. O. Delta states that

the Louisiana papers of all parties are in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution of that State, and that the candidates for the approaching election. who differ on other questions, unite in favor of the Convention question.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ichabod Cronk-

hite, while engaged on Monday last in a steam saw mill, at Lafargeville, was caught by a belt and car-ried round a shaft till both hips were dislocated, legs broken, and the right arm nearly separated from the shoulder. He lived about three hours. [Watertown Journal. POST-OFFICE ROBBERY .- On Tuesday of

last week the Post-Office at Warsaw was entered by hurgiars, and tolls, letters, and about \$30 in money laken. Nearly all the letters taken from the Post-Office were opened in the meeting-house yard, and all but 8 or 10 left there.

157 We learn from the Keokuk Dispatch that Miss ANNE C. LYNCH, the poeters, passed up the Mississippi the other day, on an excursion forther West

PENNSYLVANIA .- The two principal parties are now in the field with their nominations, which we present below:

Which we present below:

Whig.

Whig.

With F Johnston, Armstrong, With Bigler, Chearfield Co.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

John Strohm, Lancaster Co. Seth Clover, Charlon Co.

JUDGES OF SUFFRENK COUNT.

Ried Coulter, Westmereland, Jeremain S. Black, Somerset,
Joshon W. Comly, Montour, James Campbell, Philadel,
Geo Chambers, Franklin,
Ellis Lewis, Lancaster,
With M. M. Meredith, Philadel, John B. Gibson, Cumberland.
With Jessup, Susquehanna, Walter H. Lowie, Alleghy,
The Land References. Even Sculers and Natives.

The Land Reformers, Free Soilers and Natives are yet to nominate.

Georgia.-Hon. Robert Toomes has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Eighth District.

CRABLES MURPHY has been nominated in the Fourth District

CHARLES H. HOPKINS has been nominated in the First District. Hon. A. H. Sygriffus has nearly recovered from his late severe indisposition.

A CONGRESSIONAL BIGAMIST .- The correspondent of the Lancaster (Wis.) Grant County Herald, under date of Council Bluffs, May 13, thus speaks of the ex-delegate from Utah:

speaks of the ex-delegate from Utah:

"A. W. Babbit (delegate from Utah) is here, and leaves to morrow for Salt Lake. He has six women who are said to be his wives, with him, and has three at the Lake. The Church here have expelled or expunged him from among them, and accuse him of all manner of bad conduct, such as profanity, drunkenness, licentiousness, &c. He has several aplendid carriages, and takes over a printing preas with him."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN ALABAMA. The Thecalocal Observer (Secession) has placed the names of James Buchanan and Wm. R. King at the head of its columns as its choice of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United tates. (Montgomery Secession Banner, June 21.

(Yet Buchanan's Pennsylvania friends, just now,

claim to be "the only true friends of the Union."]